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ABSTRACT

The State and Urban Publications Collection at Mankato State College contains materials from state and local agencies on urban planning. By 1971, when the collection had grown to the point that its haphazard organization was decreasing its usefulness as a resource tool, the library and the Urban Studies Institute formulated an information retrieval system for the collection. The documents were shelved according to publishing agency. For each title, a punched card was prepared, using number and letter codes, with classification number, issuing agency, contractor or consultant, personal author, title, geographic location, series entry and up to ten subject headings. The cards could then be arranged in any desirable pattern, allowing the production of a variety of catalogs. A subject catalog was first produced, then a listing by geographic location which, because it followed the geopolitical shelving scheme, also served as a shelf list. Along with the file maintenance system, six computer programs were written for the production of catalogs. It is hoped that the system can be expanded to materials other than government documents. (SL)

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTOMATED BOOK CATALOG FOR THE STATE AND URBAN PUBLICATIONS COLLECTION AT MANKATO STATE COLLEGE

By Susan B. Smith and Daniel W. Lester

Many libraries have collections which could be of great value if they were made more accessible. Such collections include vertical file materials, student papers, rare books, archives, manuscripts, and government publications. Mankato State College had such a collection, which seemed almost useless, in 1970. Today, that collection of State and Urban documents is more accessible than almost any other in the library, thanks to an innovative way of indexing the collection and its contents.

What is it?

The State and Urban Publications Collection at Mankato State College contains materials from states, regions, metropolitan agencies, counties, cities, and townships. It was collected originally to serve as a resource tool for faculty and students because it includes a representative selection of the types of documents which city and regional planners and administrators might prepare. Many of the documents in the collection were funded under "701" funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These are primarily planning documents covering such topics as traffic, urban renewal, housing, parks, sewage disposal, and beautification. The collection contains nearly 5,000 pieces and is now large enough to be useful to professionals in the fields of city planning and public administration, as well as to urban studies students.

Why was it cataloged?

In 1971 the authors were student and instructor, respectively, of a course

IR 000 492

in the Mankato State College Library Science Department. At that time, the Urban Studies Collection was located in the Geography Department at Mankato State and had been cataloged and maintained by geography students. Because of increased usage, inconsistent cataloging, and lack of control, the collection was disintegrating. With the assistance of the Urban Studies Institute we started to design an information retrieval system for the collection. At that time, the users only wanted subject access to the documents. This primitive system proposal eventually became Ms. Smith's master's paper, but the whole project could not be carried out at that time because of lack of funds.

Refinement and continuation of the system

In November, 1971, the Urban Studies Institute and the Library decided that the collection was of minimal value without improved organization and access. The Urban Studies Collection was combined with the already existing State Publications Collection in the Government Publications Section of the Memorial Library and Ms. Smith was hired to index and organize the collection, using her master's paper as a starting point.

General history of system and collection

The analysis of the contents, organization and administration of the collection began in December, 1971, and continued through February, 1972. The actual cataloging and computer programming began in February, 1972, and continued sporadically for the next year. In September, 1972, the first subject catalog, which included the 1750 documents that had then been cataloged by that date, was published. The present catalog includes entries for 4200 documents, some of which are owned in multiple copies. As the collection is still growing, about 1300 items which have been received in

the last several months will provide data for a supplement or new edition.

Design of the system

When the authors and the Government Publications librarians started thinking about how to organize the collection, we were primarily concerned with getting the best access with the smallest amount of paperwork. We determined that the users might want to locate documents by any of the following access points: classification number, issuing agency, contractor or consultant, personal author, subject, title, geographic location, and series entry. All of these items have been included in the records, but not all are used as access points at the present time.

We decided not to shelve or classify the documents by subject as most urban documents discuss a number of dissimilar subjects. As the other major approach to the materials is by governmental agency, we decided to classify and shelve the documents according to the agency which published them. Thus, all of the documents by a governmental department would be gathered together for the users who desired geographical and political access.

By putting all of the information about the documents on punched cards, which could then be arranged in any desirable pattern, we knew that we could produce catalogs sequenced by any of the access methods discussed above. The Urban Studies Institute faculty decided that the subject catalog was most urgently needed. After the first subject catalog was published, we decided that a geographic catalog was equally important. The geographic catalog is arranged by our geographical-political classification scheme so that it can also be used as a shelf list. Therefore, no manual files are maintained except for a small supplementary file of new entries. The only records which

will be kept permanently are the geographic list, and the punched cards (which could be put on tape) which contain all the information about the documents.

Classification System and Check-in

The basic idea of the classification system is that documents are arranged by state. Within the state they are divided by the type of organization or agency which published them. Type of agency means: State-A, Region-B, Metropolitan-C, County-D, City-E, Township-F. Beyond that, the arrangement is alphabetical by name of agency, type of document, title and year.

A document published by the Toledo Urban Renewal Agency in 1970 and entitled What Sort of Progress Do We Want? would be classified in this way: 35E/T57R/2:P94. The first number assigned would be 35, as that is the number for Ohio. After that the letter E would be assigned to refer to a city publication.

The second group of numbers and letters, which follows a slash, refers to the name of the city, region, metropolitan agency, county, or township. In this case the number would be T57, the Cutter number for Toledo. For the California cities and counties and Minnesota cities there are some exceptions from the standard Cutter table, as there are so many "Sans" and "Santas" in California and "Saints" in Minnesota, but the exceptions serve only to keep the city names in alphabetical order. In the case of Toledo the number would come before that of Trotwood and after than of Tiffin.

After the name of the city or county, the division which published the document is identified by a single letter and a slash. For this document, the letter R for Renewal would be used. If Toledo also had an Urban Development Department, U would be used for that department.

The third group gives the type of publication by number, 1-9, followed by a colon. The common types have been annual reports, general publications,

periodicals, press releases, statistics, regulations, laws, guides and directories, abstracts, and bibliographies. The colon is followed by a letter-number combination which distinguishes the title. Zoning ordinances are listed as Z07. For the document above, the title designation would be P94. These letter-number combinations are also extracted from a two-figure Cutter table. The system is slightly modified for state documents.

In handling individual documents in the office we first assign a six-digit accession number. Although there is probably no limit to the size of the collection, we decided to allow for "only" 999,999 items. Each document receives an accession number, even if it is a duplicate. However, only discrete titles are made into punched card sets. Accession numbers for duplicate titles are merely noted on the card made for the first copy.

After numbering, a student assistant classifies the documents. After several weeks practice, an intelligent student has no trouble being 95% accurate. Ms. Smith has always checked the classification number after it has been assigned to make sure of its accuracy. Before the cards are punched, the number is again checked against the total file to ensure that no duplicate classification numbers are issued.

If an identical title code is required by another publication with a similar title, we distinguish between the two different documents by adding another slash and a two digit number to the title code. This is similar to the way the Superintendent of Documents classification uses a number after a slash to distinguish between similar titles. The two documents are then shelved together and they appear one after the other in the geographic list; since they might discuss entirely different subjects, there is no way of telling where they would appear in the subject list.

Subject Indexing and Thesaurus

After the document is classified and checked, the subject headings are assigned to it. Generally this involves looking carefully at the document, particularly at the table of contents. For such documents as comprehensive plans, of which we may have 500, the indexing involves identifying all of the important subjects that are discussed. This may involve such disparities within one document as: sewage disposal, water supply, land use, roads, central business district, zoning, and housing. We have allowed a maximum of ten subject headings per document, a limit that has been reasonable in practice.

When this project was started, one of the first tasks was to find a source of appropriate subject headings. Since a good list could not be found, the best features of a number of lists were combined and some locally developed terms were added. Ms. Smith used the Urbandocs Subject Index, Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress, (7th ed.), HUD's Urban Vocabulary, the Thesaurus from the defunct Digest of Urban and Regional Research, and the Twin Cities Metro Council Library Thesaurus.

Each of the subject headings has been assigned a seven digit number. This number is composed of the 4 digits for the page number in the Library of Congress Subject Headings, 1 digit for the column of the page, and two digits for the relative vertical position of the subject heading in the column. If a heading is not used in LC, a code number is interpolated for it from the LC book.

After all the classification and indexing is done, a student assistant types the document lable and source document card. We arranged the cards so that the keypunching would be done directly from the typed card with no changes.

After the card is typed, it is checked for accuracy and typing errors. When a batch of typed entries has been completed, the cards in the batch are arranged in geographical (shelf list) order and checked against the shelf list for duplicate numbers. The cards are then rearranged in accession order to check against duplicate accession numbers. The keypunched cards are kept in accession order in the Library Data Processing Center.

Alphabetical data is proofread and the numerical data (classification number, date, and subject codes) is key verified. After corrections are made the punched cards are used to update the master file and typed cards are kept as a temporary shelf list.

Programs

The authors designed the programs and file maintenance system; the COBOL coding was done by two students working in the library under a Computer Science Department internship.

As stated before, we allowed for as many variations as possible when designing the system to permit the future production of many kinds of catalogs. We also allotted far more space for such information as title and agency than we ever expected to use. For instance, our title field allows 350 characters, although no title has yet used over 150 characters. With these large allocations we could add different kinds of information to the record and still not expand the record size. The longest record we have created is approximately 700 characters, but we have the capability of creating a record of 2000 characters.

There are six programs involved in the production of the catalogs. Program 1 is designed to create a file of records in accession number order. The output is simply a list of the input data and error messages, informing us

of cards out of sequence, missing data items, and other routine editing messages.

After the errors detected in program 1 are corrected, program 5, which produces the geographic list, is run. This program sorts the records by classification number and prints the geographic list; an example is in the appendix. The call number is placed at the left of the page with nothing else around it so that it can be more easily read. The place name is followed by title and series, on multiple lines if necessary. Agency is fairly important; therefore, that item is only slightly indented from the place name. After the agency, the private consultant is listed and last, the publication date. Program 3 simply builds and edits the subject file and prints a subject heading authority list.

Program 6 "explodes" the entries in the file built by program 5, making one copy of the record for each subject heading under which it is indexed. The exploded title records and the subject heading records are then sorted together to provide the data for producing the subject list. The subject list provides only abridged data, as users can refer to the geographic list for full details on any record.

Programs 2 and 4 have not been used so far, but are routine programs to edit new data and maintain the title and subject files.

Future of the System

In the future, we expect to expand the system to include additional types of state and urban materials, such as books, periodical articles, federal or international government publications, and statistical data. We might also include records for environmental impact statements which are available on microfiche. Additional "701" documents and the entire collection of 700 Model Cities documents will be added during 1973. At this

time, the future of both the collection and the cataloging system looks unlimited.

Copies of the catalogs are available from: The Urban Studies Institute
Mankato State College
Mankato, Minnesota
56001

Request:	Subject Catalog	248 pp.	$7.50, postpaid
	Geographical List	241 pp.	$7.50, postpaid

01 23 23E/13:11/2:M34 (01) DATE 1969 (01) Acc. # 003777

LOC STATE CALL # PLACE MANKATO, MN. (02)

TITLE MARKET ANALYSIS AND LAND ABSORPTION STUDY, MINNESOTA RIVER-KEY CITY PROJECT, (AVAILABLE FROM HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT OFFICE) (10) (11)

SERIES (20) (21)

AGENCY MANKATO, HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY. (30) (31)

(GOVERNMENT AUTHOR OR ISSUING AGENCY)

BY REAL ESTATE RESEARCH CORP. (40)

(PERSONAL AUTHOR OR CONSULTANT - NON-GOVERNMENTAL)

SUBJECT # 071634 0783374 0777120 1090158 0603262 0913158 0642212 0605332

(50) 1080386

SAMPLE SUBJECT LISTING

INDUSTRIAL SITES

23E/IB1H/2:IB4 MANKATO, MN MARKET ANALYSIS AND LAND ABSORPTION STUDY. MINNESOTA RIVER - KEY

SAMPLE GEOGRAPHIC LISTING

23E/MBLH/2:MB4 MANKATO, MN. MARKET ANALYSIS AND LAND ABSORPTION STUDY. MINNESOTA RIVER-KEY CITY PROJECT. (AVAILABLE FROM HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT OFFICE) MANKATO, HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY. BY REAL ESTATE RESEARCH CORP. 1969

ANNUAL REPORTS

05?/OR1C/1:AN7 ORANGE COUNTY, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05D/S58P/1:AN7 SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/EL1P/1:AN7 EL SEGUNDO, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/L89R/1:AN7 LOS ANGELES, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/M52C/1:AN7 MENLO PARK, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/M75C/1:AN7 MONROVIA, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/M86C/1:AN7 MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/N16P/1:AN7 NAPA, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/N83C/1:AN7 NORWALK, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/P26P/1:AN7 PASADENA, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/S49P/1:AN7 SAN FRANCISCO, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.

05E/S52P/1:AN7 SAN JOSE, CA. ANNUAL REPORT.
05E/S65C/1:AN7 SANTA MARIA, CA. RECORD OF GROWTH AND PROGRESS. ANNUAL REPORT.
06B/D43C/1:AN7 DENVER, CO. ANNUAL REPORT.
06E/AU6C/1:AN7 AURORA, CO. ANNUAL REPORT.
06E/D43C/1:AN7 DENVER, CO. ANNUAL REPORT.
06E/D43C/1:AN7/02 DENVER, CO. ANNUAL REPORT.
06E/D43L/1:AN7 DENVER, CO. ANNUAL REPORT.
07B/N22P/1:AN7 WATERBURY, CT. SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.
07E/H25C/1:AN7 HARTFORD, CT. ANNUAL REPORT.
07E/H25R/1:AN7 HARTFORD, CT. ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.
07E/H25R/2:P94 HARTFORD, CT. PROGRESS REPORT.

07E/M31C/1:AN7 MANCHESTER, CT. ANNUAL REPORT.
07E/N42P/1:AN7 NEW HAVEN, CT. ANNUAL REPORT.
07E/W52C/1:AN7 WEST HARTFORD, CT. TODAY AND TOMORROW: ANNUAL REPORT.
09D/D12P/1:AN7 DADE COUNTY, FL. ANNUAL REPORT.
09E/F77C/1:AN7 FORT LAUDERDALE, FL. ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORT: PROGRESS.
09E/L15C/1:AN7 LAKELAND, FL. ANNUAL REPORT.
10B/C39P/1:AN7 CHATTAHOOCHEE, GA. ANNUAL REPORT.
10C/AT6G/1:AN7 ATLANTA, GA. ANNUAL REPORT.
10C/AT6P/1:AN7 ATLANTA, GA. ANNUAL REPORT.
10E/SA9C/1:AN7 SAVANNAH, GA. ANNUAL REPORT.
11A/P69 /1:AN7 HAWAII. ANNUAL REPORT.

13C/H82P/1:AN7 CHICAGO, IL. ANNUAL REPORT.
13D/R59P/1:AN7 ROCKFORD, IL. ANNUAL REPORT.
13E/C43H/1:AN7 CHICAGO, IL. ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.
13E/C43P/1:AN7 CHICAGO, IL. ANNUAL REPORT.
14E/C72P/1:AN7 COLUMBUS, IN. ANNUAL REPORT.
16E/K13P/1:AN7 KANSAS CITY, KS. ANNUAL REPORT.
18E/N42C/1:AN7 NEW ORLEANS, LA. ANNUAL REPORT.
19E/G67C/1:AN7 GORHAM, ME. ANNUAL REPORT.
19E/P83P/1:AN7 PORTLAND, ME. ANNUAL REPORT: PEOPLE, PLANNING, PROGRESS.
20A/R53 /1:AN7 MARYLAND. BIENNIAL REPORT: BUILDING BETTER ROADS.
20B/N21P/1:AN7 SILVER SPRING, MD. ANNUAL REPORT.

20C/W27S/1:AN7 HYATTSVILLE, MD. ANNUAL REPORT.
20D/F87P/1:AN7 FREDERICK COUNTY, MD. ANNUAL REPORT.
20D/M76C/1:AN7 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. ANNUAL REPORT.
20D/P93C/1:AN7 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD. REPORT TO THE PEOPLE.
20E/B19H/1:AN7 BALTIMORE, MD. ANNUAL REPORT.
20E/R59C/1:AN7 ROCKVILLE, MD. ANNUAL REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORTS

21E/B65R/1:AN7	BOSTON, MA. ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.
21E/C14C/1:AN7	CAMBRIDGE, MA. ANNUAL REPORT.
21E/P68P/1:AN7	PITTSFIELD, MA. ANNUAL REPORT.
21F/SP8P/1:AN7	SPRINGFIELD, MA. ANNUAL REPORT.
22A/N21W/1:AN7	MICHIGAN. ANNUAL REPORT.
22B/D48P/1:AN7	DETROIT, MI. PROGRESS IN REGIONAL PLANNING: ANNUAL REPORT.
22B/D48P/1:AN7/02	DETROIT, MI. PROGRESS REPORT: SOUTHEASTERN MICHIGAN RAIN AND STREAM GAUGE
22B/S08G/1:AN7	DETROIT, MI. ANNUAL REPORT.
22E/D48P/1:AN7	DETROIT, MI. ANNUAL REPORT.
22E/K13C/1:AN7	KALAMAZOO, MI. ANNUAL REPORT.
22E/R72C/1:AN7	ROSEVILLE, MI. ANNUAL REPORT.
22E/SA1D/1:AN7	SAGINAW, MI. ANNUAL REPORT.
23B/AR7D/1:AN7	DULUTH, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23B/M66M/1:AN7	MANKATO, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23B/N82D/1:AN7	DULUTH, MN. SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.
23B/Y08H/1:AN7	OWATONNA, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23C/M46C/1:B47	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN. BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.
23C/M46T/1:AN7	MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23C/T92P/1:AN7	MINNEAPOLIS - ST. PAUL, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23D/B62C/1:AN7	BLUE EARTH COUNTY, MN. COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
23D/H38S/1:AN7	HENNEPIN COUNTY, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23D/R14C/1:AN7	RAMSEY COUNTY, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23E/B62C/1:AN7	BLOOMINGTON, MN. CITY SERVES ITS PEOPLE: ANNUAL REPORT.
23E/B62C/1:P62	BLOOMINGTON, MN. ALL - AMERICA CITY.
23E/ED4C/1:AN7	EDINA, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23E/M31C/1:AN7	MANKATO, MN. ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT.
23E/M31E/1:AN7	MANKATO, MN. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER.
23E/M66P/1:AN7	MINNEAPOLIS, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23E/M75C/2:P94	MONTEVIDEO, MN. PROGRESS REPORT.
23E/N42C/1:AN7	NEW ULM, MN. ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS + SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.
23E/N82C/1:AN7	NORTH MANKATO, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23E/N82C/5:L87	NORTH MANKATO, MN. NORTH MANKATO IN 1971.
23E/R39C/1:AN7	RICHFIELD, MN. ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT.
23E/R58P/1:AN7	ROCHESTER, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23E/S24C/1:AN7	ST. JAMES, MN. ANNUAL REPORT.
23E/S26C/1:AN7	ST. LOUIS PARK, MN. ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT.
23E/S47C/1:F49	SLEEPY EYE, MN. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
30D/B45P/1:AN7	BERGEN COUNTY, NJ. ANNUAL REPORT OF PROGRESS.
30E/P69P/1:AN7	PLAINFIELD, NJ. ANNUAL REPORT.
30E/W86P/1:AN7	WOODBRIDGE, NJ. ANNUAL REPORT.
31A/P69 /1:AN7	NEW MEXICO. ANNUAL REPORT.
32A/C84B/1:AN7	NEW YORK. ANNUAL REPORT.
32A/UN3N/1:AN7	NEW YORK. THE ROAD NOT TAKEN: ANNUAL REPORT.
32A/UN3N/2:D62	NEW YORK. NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE '70S. ANNUAL REPORT.
32B/C17P/1:AN7	ALBANY, NY. ANNUAL REPORT.
32B/C33P/1:AN7	SYRACUSE, NY. ANNUAL REPORT.
32B/P83N/1:AN7	NEW YORK, NY. ANNUAL REPORT.
32D/ER4P/1:AN7	ERIE COUNTY, NY. ANNUAL REPORT.
32D/ON2P/1:AN7	ONEIDA COUNTY, NY. ANNUAL REPORT.
32E/B51P/1:AN7	BINGHAMTON, NY. ANNUAL REPORT.

33A/UN3S/2:T67 RALEIGH, NC. TRAFFIC AND PARKING STUDY.
NORTH CAROLINA. STATE UNIVERSITY. BY HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW AND ASSOCIATES. 1966

33B/R31P/2:P69 RALEIGH, NC. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.
RESEARCH TRIANGLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1964

33B/R31P/2:P81 RALEIGH, NC. POPULATION ESTIMATES.
RESEARCH TRIANGLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1961

33B/R31P/2:T39 CHAPEL HILL, NC. THOROUGHFARES: 1963-1983.
RESEARCH TRIANGLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1964

33B/R31P/2:UR1 RALEIGH, NC. URBAN-AGRICULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS.
RESEARCH TRIANGLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1966

33B/W52P/2:F11 HENDERSONVILLE, NC. COMMUNITY FACILITIES.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1967

33B/W52P/2:L22 HENDERSON COUNTY, NC. LAND USE PLAN.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1965

33B/W52P/2:N31 MURPHY, NC. NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1967

33B/W52P/2:P81 HENDERSON COUNTY, NC. POPULATION AND ECONOMY.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1963

33B/W52P/2:P96 MURPHY, NC. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BUDGET.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1967

33B/W52P/2:SY5 SYLVA, NC. POPULATION + ECONOMY.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1960

33B/W52P/2:T55 MURPHY, NC. TODAY AND TOMORROW.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1964

33B/W52P/2:T7A TRYON, NC. CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT: PRELIMINARY PLAN.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. 1964

33C/AS3P/2:C91 ASHEVILLE, NC. CULTURAL-CONVENTION CENTER-BALLFIELD-STADIUM COMPLEX-CIVIC ARTS CENTER.
ASHEVILLE-BUNCOMBE COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING BOARD. BY BARBOUR COOPER + ASSOCIATES, 1965

33C/AS3P/2:F11 ASHEVILLE, NC. COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN.
ASHEVILLE-BUNCOMBE COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING BOARD. 1966

33C/AS3P/2:N31 ASHEVILLE, NC. NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS STUDY.
ASHEVILLE-BUNCOMBE COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING BOARD. BY BARBOUR-COOPER + ASSOCIATES, 1966

33C/AS3P/2:N31/02 ASHEVILLE, NC. NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS STUDY: A SUMMARY.
ASHEVILLE-BUNCOMBE COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING BOARD. BY BARBOUR-COOPER + ASSOCIATES, 1966

33C/AS3P/2:P81 ASHEVILLE, NC. POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.
ASHEVILLE-BUNCOMBE COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING BOARD. 1965

33C/AS3P/2:P81/02 ASHEVILLE, NC. POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: SUMMARY.
ASHEVILLE-BUNCOMBE COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING BOARD. 1962

33C/C38P/2:G91 CHARLOTTE, NC. COMMUNITY GROWTH + ANNEXATION
CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG PLANNING COMMISSION. 1964

33C/T73P/2:P23 GUILFORD-FORSYTH COUNTIES, NC. PIEDMONT TRIAD PARK.
TRIAD PARK SUB-COMMITTEE. BY GARDNER GIDLEY & ASSOCIATES. 1970

33D/F77P/1:AN7 WINSTON-SALEM, NC. ANNUAL REPORT.
FORSYTH COUNTY AND WINSTON-SALEM CITY-COUNTY PLANNING BOARD. 1970

33D/F77P/2:D49 WINSTON-SALEM, NC. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2000.
FORSYTH COUNTY AND WINSTON-SALEM CITY-COUNTY PLANNING BOARD. 1970

33D/F77P/2:EC7 WINSTON-SALEM, NC. ECONOMIC PROSPECTS: OPPORTUNITIES FOR GROWTH TO 1985.
FORSYTH COUNTY AND WINSTON-SALEM CITY-COUNTY PLANNING BOARD. BY HAMMER, GREENE, SILER ASSOCIATES. 1970

33D/F77P/2:H81 FORSYTH COUNTY, NC. HOUSING NEED, 1970--1975.
FORSYTH COUNTY. 1970

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